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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY JANUARY 21, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Machinery of every description
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Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores
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New Goods by every Steamer. Orders
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ecuted. TELEPHONE 119.

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Dealers in Lumber, Windows, Doors, Blinds

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TOURISTS' GUIDE

THROUGH

HAWAII

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

PRICE 75c.

For Sale by Hawaiian News Co.,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

FOR -; SALE

4-Horse Power Gas Engine

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Apply to the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.,

LIMITED.

THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

[For the Advertiser and Gazette.]

"Ah! goblets rare, I know that when
the light

Shall come at morn, ye shall be over-
turned

And drained of all the glory of to-
night."

MARY DILLINGHAM FREAR.

When the blossoms of purple and gold
that laugh in the sun are asleep,

When the stars burn white in the
heaven, and the dew of the night's
morning weep,

And diamonded drops are adrip from
the tips of the opulent leaves,

Where the blooms that are born of the
sun an arbor of radiance weave;

When the bells of convolvul close as
the light of the sun is withdrawn,

The silence and gray of the twilight
to the cereus comes as the dawn;

Its ivory cup shall unfold as it lifeth
its face to the moon,

And the star in its centre shall shine
as the night is approaching its
noon

With a light so effulgent and clear
that the stars in the indigo sky

May with envy look down from their
throne on the gorgeous blossoms
that lie

Enfolding the dark lava boulders in
garments so radiant and bright,

As if over their lichens and moss a
snowdrift had swept in the night.

The zephyrs that wanton and play
through the tremulous leaves in the
gloom

Filch odors from deep-laden censers
and bear on their wings the per-
fume;

The dew of the midnight drink deep
of the fragrance exhaled from the
shrine.

Where the goblets are brimming with
nectar, more sweet than Talerian
wine.

Oh, flower that uplifteth thy cup when
the gray-hooded mantle of night

Droops down on the earth and the sea,
and God's lamps in the heaven
shine bright.

Alas! and alas! for thy glory, alas!
for the triumph you've won!

Alas! for thy dazzling beauty that will
bear not the light of the sun;

Ere the gold at the dawn of the day
shall lighten the mountains with
fire.

Thy cup shall be folded forever, the
star in thy heart shall expire.

What are you, O flower, but a type of
the life and the labor of man?

For life, with the palmist of old, at
the longest is only a span.

How short in the waters of eternity
are our three score years and ten!

Sprung from the earth as the grass and
the flower, we blossom and die, and
then

We are only a memory left, like the
breath of a faded rose;

And alas! for us, like the flower, our
lives too swiftly ebb to their close.

But not like the flowers that fade on
earth, we shall bud and blossom
again.

If we be the Father's children, if we
trust in the Saviour alone;

But a few short days and a few short
years, like wandering waifs we
roam.

Till the flowers that are closed on earth
shall bloom in an everlasting home.

CHARLES H. EWART.

Dalbeattie, Scotland,

November, 1895.

THE JAPANESE METHOD.

An Organization for Mutual

Protection.

Called THE COMMERCIAL UNION.

S. Ozaki, President—The Merchants

Antagonize the Tough Element.

Reduction in Freight Rates and

a General Increase in Trade.

"No!" said a Japanese merchant

yesterday, "the Commercial Union

is not a political organization, nor

do its members bother in any way

with the internal affairs of Hawaii.

There are very few of the Japan-
ese dealers who are not members of
the union which, by the way, while
it may be considered a protective
organization, it is not such in the
sense that a member whose busi-
ness methods were questionable
would receive either support or en-
dorsement by the union. We have
a plan now whereby each member
contributes a certain portion, say
two dollars on each ton of mer-
chandise imported, to an emer-
gency fund. Should any mem-
ber violate any of his obliga-
tions to the union, he forfeits
whatever sum he may have paid in.
But if he should, on the other hand,
decide to retire from business and
return to Japan, after settling his
affairs honorably, his credits are
paid over to him.

This emergency fund is not large,
but it is growing. I believe we
have about \$3000 on hand at pres-
ent. This sum will be increased to
\$20,000, unless there should be a
repetition of the difficulties of last
summer, when the cholera pre-
vented our getting goods from
Japan. It nearly always happens
that the steamship companies pre-
ferred through freight because
the class was cleaner than that
shipped here, which is mainly
soy and vegetables. Now we will
be enabled to make contracts
and to have more vessels
calling here. We do not intend to
depend upon any particular line of
steamers to carry our goods. The
Hiroshima Immigration Company
of Yokohama has made contracts
with a steamship company to bring
immigrants to Honolulu, and un-
less the number is large we would
get our goods by the same line.

We will make some arrangements
that will benefit us, of that you
may be assured. In the past so
much damage has occurred to our
goods through being carried on
deck and the adjustment of claims
so unsatisfactory that we feel that
something should be done. Until
quite recently there has been little
demand for the finer articles of
Japanese manufacture that our
goods have been accorded inferior
positions on the vessels.

"There have been complaints
regarding the competition which
the Japanese have given the white
merchants. I believe this to be a
mistake to a certain extent. We
cannot compete with them in goods
of American manufacture, nor can
they compete with us in products
of Japan. There is much in the
buying of the goods, but more in
the expense in selling them. I
believe the average Japanese store-
keeper can conduct his business at
an expense of one third of that of
the white men.

We save wherever we can. We
chartered two steamers during 1895
and saved money there but it is
not likely we will repeat this if the
present satisfactory freight rate of
11.40 is maintained."

Mr. Ozaki is a young man who,
unfortunately, through a lack of
knowledge of the English language
carries on his conversation
through an interpreter. He is
one of the most progressive of the
Japanese colony and attends strictly
to his three stores on King
street.

It will be an agreeable surprise to
persons subject to attacks of bilious-
ness to learn that prompt relief may
be had by taking Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Rem-
edy. In many instances the attack
may be prevented by taking this re-
medy as soon as the first symptoms
of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent
bottles for sale by all druggists and
dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co.
agents for H. I.

S. OZAKI, PRESIDENT COMMERCIAL UNION.

Our colony here is a large one and
is growing. The union is for the
protection of the Japanese mer-
chants who belong to it and for the
advancement of the interests of the
colony. The president is S. Ozaki,
a man with advanced ideas, Amer-
ican ideas, you may say, and one
with considerable executive ability.
It was mainly through him that
the Japanese dealers here were en-
abled to get themselves out of the
difficulty which surrounded them
during the cholera epidemic last
summer; it was he who carried out
the plans to charter a vessel to
bring goods from Japan when it
was impracticable for regular
steamers to do so on account of the
strict quarantine regulations.

"Yes, the union is composed en-
tirely of Japanese who are engaged
in legitimate business pursuits; the
hoodlum element, which is com-
posed of gamblers and fellows who
live upon the earnings of fallen
women, are not admitted to mem-
bership. On the contrary, we
would lend our assistance to the
Government of Hawaii in exclud-
ing that class of Japanese from the
islands. Just consider the position
of the reputable Japanese! These
men demand a certain portion of
the earnings of the depraved women
and they get it. They are as regu-
lar in collecting their claims as
your tax collectors. Then they
have a system of blackmail, levy
or whatever you may call it, upon
us whenever they see fit, and if we
do not contribute they make it un-
pleasant. Now, then, the conven-
tion between Japan and Hawaii
provides that objectionable Japan-
ese may be deported. Are not
these men and women objection-
able to the better classes in Hon-
olulu? If they are, then let the
Government deport them. The
Japanese Commercial Union does
not deal with these matters as a
body, but the members individu-
ally would like, in protecting them-
selves, to co-operate in any move-
ment the Government might in-
augurate to remove such people
from the country."

S. Ozaki, the president of the
Union poses as a business man only
and one who cares little or
nothing for politics unless it be a
measure that would conflict with
any of the terms of the convention
between the two countries. He
came here in 1891 when all of the
business in Japanese provisions
was in the hands of Chinese mer-
chants. He is interested largely
in his brothers' mercantile business
in Yokohama. Regarding the future
of the Japanese in Hawaii, that is
the merchant class, he said:
"The greatest obstacle in the

way of the Japanese is the freight
rate from Yokohama to Honolulu.

We anticipate a large influx of
Japanese laborers during the next
year and, with those who are now
here the supply will probably be
larger than the demand, and
laborers' wages will be reduced to
a figure that will prohibit their
buying the goods we handle to the
extent they otherwise would.

To meet the reduction in the
wages we must economize in some
way and probably the only way
will be in freights. A few years
ago, when I came here, the rate on
Japanese provisions was fourteen
yen per ton. The shipments by the
Coptic a few days ago was
11.40 per ton, a very satisfactory
figure but, unfortunately, not one
that we can depend upon having
permanently. The Commercial
Union, of which I am president,
will endeavor to make permanent
arrangements with the steamship
company for a rate, failing in this
we will communicate with our
Yokohama agents and instruct
them to charter a steamer.

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agents for H. I.

A NIGHT IN FAIRYLAND

Most Brilliant Gathering at the

Schaefer Residence.

A FUNCTION TO BE REMEMBERED.

Society Honored by the Italian Consul.

Handsome Decorations and Novel

Illuminations—A Specially Built

Lanai—A Grand Success, Etc.

Imagination could not possibly

have conjured up a more brilliant

social function than the reception and

ball at the home of Mr. and Mrs.

Schaefer, Nuuanu Valley, given last

night in honor of the birthday of the

mother of the hostess and of Gustav,

the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs.

Schaefer.

Over two hundred and fifty of Hon-
olulu's society people were present
and enjoyed themselves in many
pleasant ways.

The grounds at the residence pre-
sented a fairyland appearance. On
the left hand side between the royal
palms which mark the driveway
leading to the house, were set incan-
descent electric lights. These cast a
pleasing glow upon the rare plants
under the palms, making a picture
such as one seldom finds in Hon-
olulu.

Ample provision had been made for
the reception of guests and every-
thing in and about the house arrang-
ed for comfort.

The whole place was thrown open
and guests were free to wander at
their ease to any part, making every
one feel perfectly at home.

The center of attraction was the
lanai which had been erected previ-
ously to the arrival of the Italian cor-
vette Cristoforo Colombo for a ball
to be given in honor of the Italian
Prince and the officers of that ves-
sel. It will be remembered that the cor-
vette's departure at an early date
after arrival gave no time for the com-
pletion of preparations.

The decorations in the lanai were
worthy of note. Immediately above
a little recess that had been fitted up
for the musicians was a large hor-
se-shoe composed of red, white and
green, (the Italian colors), in incan-
descent lamps. Forming a suitable
background for this and gracefully
draped, was a large Italian flag. On
the walls of the lanai and connected
with another Italian flag as a center
piece were those of various nations,
leading around to the slight eleva-
tion which marks the entrance to the
reception room.

On the ceiling and at all points
where an artistic effect could be cre-
ated, were festooned wreaths of ferns
and sprays of various vines, electric
lights set at intervals with no parti-
cular regularity enhanced the beauty
of the scene.

Immediately adjoining the lanai
was the large reception room. The
decorations in this and smaller ad-
joining rooms were by no means as
elaborate as those in the lanai, but
they displayed the good taste of those
in charge of the decorations. To the
right, upon entrance from the lanai,
was a small room, where bowls of
punch, surrounded by ferns and palms
of all kinds, tempted the thirsty
dancer.

Proceeding still further to